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civilized land a very small police force is sufficient to enforce judicial decrees, while in every land where there are no courts and no organized government, every man must take the law into his own hands and go armed to protect himself. The disarmament of the individual, the abolition of the duel, are but evolutionary preludes to the disarmament of the nations.

The bulwarks of peace! What are they? Not a chain of forts, not a fleet of ironclads, not the development of great armies and navies, but first of all the development of the arts and industries of peace, the promotion of commerce and trade, the growth of internationalism and fraternalism; an education which shall not be local and narrow, but broad and humane, the spirit of a generation which shall not bow down in adulation before the great pirates and criminals of predatory wars, but shall honor, as France has just done, the Pasteurs, the Victor Hugos, the Gambettas, the men of science, of literature and art,—the men who have helped to make our civilization, instead of those who have broken it down. The bulwarks of peace are the schools, an enlightened public press, a pacific religion, the development of a humane spirit, which shall curb the cruelties of war and barbarism, and the growth of an ethical sentiment which shall recognize justice as the supreme law. The bulwark of peace is the organized conscience of the world seeking higher standards of righteousness and more perfect instruments for their interpretation. And we shall find a new bulwark of peace in the development of a new sense of national honor, which shall not be national bravado or an over-weening sensitiveness to fancied insult, but which, in the spirit of Plato, shall be more afraid of doing wrong than of suffering wrong, whose diplomacy, in the immortal ideal of Secretary Hay, shall be measured by the Golden Rule, and whose moral dignity and generous fraternalism shall be felt among all the nations of the world.

## Seventy-Nine Years of Progress toward Permanent Peace.

*Address of Bishop W. F. Mallalieu at the Annual Dinner of the American Peace Society, May 18.*

We do well to celebrate the seventy-ninth anniversary of the organization of this, the American Peace Society. The men who founded it were prophets and seers. They were men of far-reaching vision, and their actions were the sure tokens of their faith in the progress of humanity and the coming of a day when the boon of universal and permanent peace should become the possessed inheritance of the entire human race. They have passed on to their reward, but their works remain, and their influence is spreading to earth's remotest bounds.

The seventy-nine years covered by the life of this Society have been among the most memorable of all the years in which nations have existed and men have lived. The first railroad in this country was operated the same year in which this Society was organized. Since then almost everything that is really modern and progressive has been created or developed. As an illustration of the activity of the human intellect, it is well to remember that in our patent office at Washington there are on record more than seven hundred thousand patents that have been granted to inventors, most of them being the product of American brains.

In these seventy-nine years more has been done to subjugate and utilize the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind than in all the six thousand years preceding. Not that everything possible has been accomplished in these matters, for doubtless the future will be richer in the triumphs of mind over matter than has been the past. In these seventy-nine years the area of our national domain has been largely extended and increased, so that now our possessions engirdle the world; and sometimes it looks as though we really have more territory than we need or can make profitable.

Then our population has increased most rapidly, so that instead of the fourteen millions, or thereabouts, which we then had, we now have at least ninety millions beneath the sheltering folds of the flag of our fathers. Seventy-nine years ago we were a small nation of well-to-do people, mostly agriculturalists, with very little wealth, and scarcely a millionaire in the whole country. Now we are the richest nation of the world; indeed we are the richest nation that has ever existed, and it is clearly manifest that we have a superabundance of millionaires, and altogether too many multi-millionaires. At a moderate estimate we are worth nearly, if not quite, one hundred and twenty-five thousand millions of dollars, and this vast sum is increasing from year to year.

These several considerations of a material character, when combined with the extraordinary intellectual capacity and business ability of our people, make us one of the most powerful and influential factors in guiding and controlling the future of the sixteen hundred millions of people now inhabiting this world, and also the untold millions who will follow in their successive generations.

To-day we are confronted with this question: Shall we follow the example of the strong nations of Christendom and multiply indefinitely the number of our soldiers, and increase our navy, until we can have, ready at hand, a larger, stronger and more effective military force on land and sea than any other nation, and then arrogantly and recklessly assume to dominate the world? May God, in his great mercy, forbid that we should ever be guilty of such an unspeakable crime, or bewildered by such unpardonable folly! Far wiser, and every way better, and certainly more Christian, would it be to refuse to increase the number of our soldiers, and for the next ten years, at least, cease to add to the number of our ships of war. The all-important line of action for this nation to pursue is to do no harm to any weaker people, and if we have differences with any stronger or strongest nations, whether within or without the pale of Christendom, find some other way of adjusting those differences than by shedding the blood of thousands of our fellow-men and wasting incalculable millions of treasure.

There is one word that ought constantly to be proclaimed by all patriots, philanthropists and Christians, and that word is *arbitration*. That word will indicate the method of settlement if ever differences should arise between the United States and Great Britain. It is almost a hundred years since our last war with the mother country. We shall never, please God, have another war with her, for, since we have in these ninety-two years settled not a few differences between us by arbitration, we may be sure that we can settle all the

differences that may arise in the next eight years by the same method ; and then we shall celebrate the centennial of peace, and start out for the second century of harmony, peace and union between these two great English-speaking, world-controlling countries.

If this shall be the case, then it is absolutely sure that our example will powerfully influence the affairs of all the governments of the world, and, except for police service, the armies and navies of all countries may be greatly reduced and the wealth thus saved from waste be devoted to the uplift and improvement of the condition of all the humblest and poorest and weakest of all lands, and so dower them with an abundance of blessings that shall fill this world, bright and beautiful as God has made it, with such gladness and joy as will more than realize the brightest dreams of our greatest poets, the visions of the most far-seeing prophets, and the hopes of the angelic hosts that filled the lofty arches of the heavens with that anthem that has all these years anticipated the settlement of all our differences by arbitration.

Well may we rejoice that very shortly a world's peace conference will assemble in that ancient town of fair report, The Hague of Holland, in a palace built and paid for and consecrated to its most humane and holy use by an American citizen, Andrew Carnegie, a citizen of whom our nation and the world may well be proud ; a citizen whose name will be remembered gratefully by untold millions in the far-distant centuries of time. Marble and bronze and towering monuments may crumble to dust or decay with the passing years, but the name of Andrew Carnegie will live forever in the hearts of men of peace and goodwill, in the hearts of all lovers of God and humanity.

The time has fully come when all good people, and especially when all denominations of Christian people, ought to unite in advocacy of those principles and measures which for these last seventy-nine years have been faithfully and persistently proclaimed by the American Peace Society. Here is a common ground on which all our churches of whatever creed, or name, or order, may stand, and in perfect harmony work together for the realization of one of the sublimest ideals that has ever commanded the attention of our wisest philosophers, our greatest statesmen, and our most Christlike religious leaders. By pen and voice, on platform and in pulpit, in conferences, convocations and synods, let the churches of Christendom help on the cause of universal peace.

We may not all live to see the consummation of our hopes, but we will believe, and rejoice in our faith, that the day is not far distant when the awful horrors of war will cease forever from off the face of the earth, and the tribunal of The Hague become the final Court of Appeal that shall adjust all disagreements and differences that may arise among the nations, on the basis of exact justice and righteousness, so as to command the support and approval of all good men everywhere and the benediction of the God of Peace.

### Seventy-Ninth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

*Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:* The Board of Directors herewith respectfully

submit the seventy-ninth annual report of the work of the Society, with a general account of the progress of the international peace movement during the past year.

#### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of our Board have been held, as heretofore, every two months, except during the summer. The meetings have been well attended and interesting. The regular lines of work carried on through our office have received our attention, and the public events of the year related to the cause of peace have also been carefully studied, with a view to such action as they seemed to require. We give below in detail a statement of our action in regard to these events. The year has been one of exceptional interest. Many new members have been added to our list, and a general enlargement of the operations of the Society has been made necessary by the extraordinary progress which the peace movement has made, and the increased demands thus made upon us.

#### PUBLIC WORK.

Our public work has been continued both along lines similar to those of former years and in new directions. The Secretary, in addition to his editorial and general office duties, has, on invitation, addressed a larger number of public meetings, church gatherings, clubs, institutions of learning, etc., than in any previous year. The work of other members of the Board in the same line has also been extensive and most influential. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Dr. Homer B. Sprague, Rev. Charles F. Dole, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Miss Anna B. Eckstein, Raymond L. Bridgman and James L. Tryon have addressed many meetings during the year, Mrs. Mead's services in this way having been almost continuous. The members of our Lecture Bureau, as kept in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, have all done in different parts of the country most efficient service in meeting the increased demand for speakers on the subject of arbitration and peace. The services of Edwin D. Mead, one of our vice-presidents, who has given lectures not only through New England, but in the South and West, have been eminently effective in developing and strengthening public interest in the movement for the organization and peace of the world. Dr. William G. Hubbard of Columbus, Ohio, also a vice-president and one of our authorized lecturers, has made two extended trips through the South and the Northwest, during which he has given many addresses before universities, colleges, high schools and churches, and numerous letters received at our office have indicated that his addresses have been much appreciated by the students where he has spoken. The Society has been well represented at the important arbitration and peace gatherings of the year: the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, the Fifteenth International Peace Congress at Milan, the Conference of the International Law Association at Berlin, and the National Peace Congress recently held in New York City, the details of which are given under another heading. Our social committee, under the direction of Mrs. Andrews, has developed its work and made it much stronger and more effective than heretofore. A general reception for the members of the Society, at the Twentieth Century Club Rooms, a special reception for teachers at the Grundmann Studios, and a number of parlor meetings in Boston and the suburbs have been held under the